A South-Carolina GAZETTE Extraordinary.

[NUMB. 1908.] MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1772.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by T. POWELL & Co. at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

☞ As it frequently happens that ADVERTISEMENTS of ſome Conſequence to the Parties, are brought in ſo late, that the *immediate* Inſertion of them in the GAZETTE, would delay the Publication thereof beyond the *ſtated Day*; and that others are omitted to make Room for *freſh Intelligence*:—T. POWELL & Comp. deſirous of ſhewing their grateful Senſe of the Encouragement they have ALREADY met with, and to merit a CONTINUANCE, NOW aſſure the Public, that in EITHER of the above Caſes, as well as whenever any *Advices* of *Importance* are received by them, they will iſſue a GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, as ſoon after their *ſtated Day* as poſſible—ALWAYS conſidering it as their Duty, to contribute by every Means in their Power, to the ENTERTAINMENT, as well as EMOLUMENT, of that Public which ſo generouſly ſupports them.

New Adverteſements.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Takes this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers, That he has juſt received, by the ST. HELENA, *Capt.* ARTHAR,

His White Plains and Duffils;

And will be glad to receive their Orders.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY.

N. B. A few Ladies SATIN PETTICOATS, Pink, Blue, and White, beautifully flowered, are juſt imported.

GEORGE COOKE, & Co.

Have imported in laſt Veſſels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

A general Aſſortment of GOODS;

Which will be diſpoſed of on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS, at their Store, the South Corner of BROAD-STREET, oppoſite the EXCHANGE. [6 w.]

BRIAN CAPE

Hath imported, in the LIBERTY, *Capt.* LASLEY, *and the* ST. HELENA, *Captain* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

White and Coloured PLAINS,

Purchaſed at the cheapeſt Markets in ENGLAND;

NAILS; Iron Pots; Duffil Blankets; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot:—A large Quantity of *Bridport* Sail-Cloth; Boxes of Window Glaſs; Pipes; bottled Cyder, in Hampers; Stone Jugs, with a Variety of other Articles: Which, with his former Stock on Hand, make his Aſſortment very complete; and, as many of his Goods are purchaſed immediately from the Manufacturers with *Ready Money*, he can afford to ſupply his Friends and Cuſtomers on very LOW TERMS, with a proper Allowance for thoſe who buy to ſell again.

HALL & SMITH

Have received, in the KING GEORGE, *Captain* CURLING, *and the* HEART OF OAK, *Captain* GUNN, *from* LONDON, *and the* ST. HELENA, *Captain* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

An ASSORTMENT of GOODS,

USUALLY IMPORTED:

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

WHITE and coloured PLAINS, purchaſed for CASH; Broad Cloth and Caſimires, with ſuitable Trimmings:—A large Aſſortment of Iriſh Linens; Oſnabrugs; Cottons, and Checks; *India* Chints; Ladies Nett Hoods; Men, Women, and Girl's white Thread Hoſe; Men's black, white, and buff Silk Breeches Patterns; Men and Boy's coarſe Hats; Saddlery; Earthen Ware; Glaſs Shades; Stone Jugs; Oil and Paints; Sieves and Bruſhes; Twine and Lines; Whips; Guns; Sheet Copper; Cages; Corks; Pipes; Pewter; Flint, and Window Glaſs.

ALSO,

A moſt complete and very large Aſſortment OF

IRONMONGERY,

Nails, Anchors, and Grapnals; Iron Potts, Broad-Hoes; Hinges; all Kinds of Carpenters, Coopers, and Plantation Tools: Which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

N. B. A ſmall FIRE ENGINE to be ſold at *Eight* for *One* Caſh:—Alſo a Parcel of *Engliſh* CORDAGE, at the *Firſt Coſt.*

SHIP BUILDING.

WILLIAM HART,

SHIPWRIGHT,

HAVING leaſed Captain *Cochran's* Ship-Yard and Wharf, near Town-Creek, within a few Miles of Charles-Town, carries on the Buſineſs of building and repairing Veſſels.——Any Veſſel that can come over the Bar, may be carried up there (having a ſufficient Depth of Water) and hove down and repaired at the Wharf:—The Situation is very convenient, being ſo near Town, that Maſters of Veſſels may go thither by Land or Water, in leſs than an Hour.—He is determined to give all poſſible Diſpatch to whatever Work he is employed to execute, and to ſee that the ſame be properly performed; and ſhall be much obliged to his Friends and the Public, for their Encouragement, which, by an aſſiduous Attention to Buſineſs, he will endeavour to deſerve.

To be SOLD,

On TUESDAY,

The Eighteenth *of* AUGUST, *Inſtant,*

TWO HUNDRED CHOICE *GAMBIA* SLAVES,

Moſtly MEN and WOMEN,

JUST arrived (after a ſhort Paſſage) in the Sloop THOMAS & ANTHONY, SOLOMON GIBBS, Maſter.

WILLIAM SOMARSALL.

In the Ship CAROLINA, MILES LOWLEY, *Maſter*, HEART OF OAK, HENRY GUNN, *and the* LIBERTY, JOHN LASLEY,

MANSELL & CORBETT,

In TRADD-STREET,

HAVE IMPORTED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European & East-India Goods,

PARTICULARLY

WHITE PLAINS,

Of an exceeding good Quality, and bought by Mr. MANSELL of the Manufacturers in WALES;

BROCADES, Luſtrings, Mantuas, flowered and rich painted Satins, and other Silks of the neweſt Patterns; ſuperfine faſhionable Broad Cloths and Caſimires; elegant and faſhionable Shapes for Gentlemen's Waiſtcoats; figured Satins and Modes for Cardinals; *Engliſh* and *India* Perſians and Taffeties; *India* Chints; Cottons, Callicoes, Linens, clear Lawns, flowered and Needle-work Lawn Aprons, Muſlins, Cambricks, Gauzes, Silk Petticoats and Cardinals, Blond and Thread Laces, Dimities, *Marſeilles* Quilting, and Bed Quilts; Damaſcuſes, Bordets, Ginghams, Princes Stuff, Jeans and Jeannets, Cane Hats, Chip Ditto, Gold and Silver Lace, *Wilton* and *Scotch* Carpets and Carpeting, Hair Cloths for Stairs and Paſſages, and Hair Seating, Matraſſes, Velvet and Leather Jockey-Caps, Silk and Oil Cafe Umbrellas; neat *Italian* Riding Chairs and Chaiſes; blue Raiſins, Currants, Almonds, and other Grocery; Pier and Dreſſing-Glaſſes; Paints and Oil; Glaſs and Earthen Ware; Perfumery; Saddle-Trees, Saddles, and other Saddlery; Pewter, Tin, and Copper Goods; Cutlery and Hard-Ware; Nails; Plantation and Workmens Tools; Ironmongery; *Port* Wine; Porter in Barrels and Bottles; with an Aſſortment of Stationary—Medicines—Woollen Drapery—Linen Drapery—Mercery—Haberdaſhery—and Hoſiery.

WOODBERRY & LORD,

Have juſt imported, in the Ship BEAUFAIN, *Capt.* PURCHAS, *from* LONDON, *and in the Ships* ST. HELENA *and* LIBERTY, *from* BRISTOL,

A large and general Aſſortment of Goods,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching Seaſons;

Which they will ſell at their Store on the Bay very reaſonable.

N. B. Their Friends may depend on their Orders being faithfully executed, and the utmoſt Diſpatch, eſpecially thoſe from the Country.

ATKINS & WESTON

Have juſt imported, by Captain GUNN, *from* LONDON,

A VARIETY of GOODS;

PARTICULARLY

A few genteel LOOKING-GLASSES,

AND A GOOD

ASSORTMENT of LINEN.

They have alſo juſt imported,

By the Captains LASLEY *and* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

Negro Cloth, Duffil Blankets, and Sail Cloth:

The Whole of which were bought from the Manufacturers with *Ready Money*, and therefore their Friends and Cuſtomers may depend on being ſupplied with thoſe Articles on the very beſt Terms.

At STOTT's *Mancheſter* Warehouſe,

In BEDON's-ALLEY,

Juſt arrived, in the HEART OF OAK, *Captain* GUNN, *from* LONDON, *and the* ST. HELENA, *Captain* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

A N

Aſſortment of white and coloured Plains;

WITH

London and Briſtol DUFFILS, *&c.*

Which will be SOLD on their uſual LOW TERMS.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 6, 1772.

THE Subſcriber, being authorized, by a Decree of the Honourable the Court of Chancery, to receive and collect all the Monies due and owing to the late Co-partnerſhip of KINCAID & BLAIKIE, hereby *gives Notice*, That the Books of Accompt of ſaid Co-partnerſhip are now in his Hands; and, as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for ſettling the Concerns thereof immediately, he hopes thoſe who are indebted thereto, will avail themſelves of this Notice.

JOHN REMINGTON, jun.

LONDON, MAY 6.

OUR correſpondent at Berlin, in his firſt letter to us, dated April 25, remarks, That "within theſe two days Baron Swieten, Envoy extraordinary from the court of Vienna, has had no leſs than three private audiences of his Majeſty." And in his ſecond letter, which is dated April 26, he obſerves, That "the frequent and private audiences of Baron Swieten remain no longer a ſecret at this court, at leaſt it is the prevailing opinion here, that his Imperial Majeſty has demanded the Princeſs Sophia Albertina, ſiſter of his preſent Swediſh Majeſty, in marriage. The Dowager Queen of Sweden, who is ſiſter to our Auguſt Sovereign, is here (at Berlin) and her daughter the Princeſs Sophia Albertina abovementioned is alſo at our court, The only point now kept a myſtery is, whether this young Princeſs, who is a Proteſtant, will become a convert to the Church of Rome or whether the young Emperor may, agreeable to the laws of this Empire and of Sweden, marry an unconverted Proteſtant."

A Great Aſſembly have made the following order, That no perſon do preſume to ſolicit the attendance of members of that houſe, when the matter of any petition, complaining of an undue election or return, is ordered to be taken into conſideration.

They write from Penſacola, that a very valuable pearl fiſhery is now carried on in the Bay of Eſpirito Santo, by a company of Bermudian rakers, who had built ſeveral ſloops and ſcooners for ſale to the French iſlands.

MAY 9.

The whole ſupply for the ſervice of the current year amounts to ſix millions, three hundred, and twenty-ſeven thouſand pounds; beſides which there remains in the ſinking fund one million and eight hundred thouſand pounds.

By an eſtimate lately made it appears, that the produce of the revenue of his Majeſty's cuſtoms has increaſed near a million per annum ſince the laſt peace.

Thurſday laſt his Excellency the Hon. Michael Franklin, Eſq; with a large retinue, ſet out for Portſmouth, in order there to embark for his government of Nova-Scotia; and it is ſaid his Excellency takes with him upwards of 340 wealthy families, to ſettle upon his various, fine, and fruitful eſtates in that part of the world: His Excellency, we hear, takes his paſſage in the St. John's ſcooner, bound for Halifax, the metropolis of his government.

A reſolution was taken at the laſt Board of Admiralty, that no foreigner ſhould be admitted into any dock yard, fort, or any works, without previous leave obtained from the governors.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons came to a reſolution, that a ſum not exceeding 5000l. ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, to be paid to Mr. Charles Irvin, for his ingenious invention of a machine, by which ſalt water can be made freſh and wholeſome.

MAY 11.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich, John Buller, Eſq; the Right Hon. Henry Viſcount Palmerſton, Lord Charles Spencer, the Right Hon. William Viſcount Liſburne, the Right Hon. Auguſtus John Hervey, and Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.

The late promotion of Mr. Bradſhaw to a ſeat at the Admiralty Board, was entirely effected by that *great* and *reſpectable* ſtateſman, the Duke of Grafton. It was much to Lord North's honour that he oppoſed a meaſure ſo ſtrange and diſhonourable; but what is Lord North's power, when oppoſed by the limbs of the Bloomſbury faction.

A writer in one of the morning papers aſſerts, that Mr. Bradſhaw, in conjunction with his ſiſter in the city, has lately cheated the credulous citizens of ſeveral thouſands, by receiving premiums, under pretence of procuring places which were not in his power to get.

The drawing of the lottery is fixed by the commiſſioners to begin on Monday, the 16th of November next.

The King of Sardinia has prohibited the exportation of grain out of his dominions, except a certain quantity to Rome and Naples.

M. Pignerelli, a Neapolitan gentleman, was beheaded at Rome on the 11th ult. for his ſatyrical writings againſt the Holy See.

Letters from Paris, dated April 27, mention, that the marriage of the Count d'Artois, third ſon to the late Dauphin, with the Princeſs Amelia, ſiſter to the Elector of Saxony, is put off till the month of May in next year.

Major Rogers, who was ſo ſerviceable in the command of a body of Irregulars laſt war in America, has juſt obtained a commiſſion from his Majeſty for finding out the north-weſt paſſage in that quarter. He is to be allowed 3l. a day for himſelf, and four ſhillings each for fifty companions of his own chuſing.

By a veſſel from Antigua there is advice, that a fire had conſumed above 100 warehouſes of ſugar, coffee, and European goods at Martinico. The damage is computed at twelve millions of French livres.

On Friday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at Mr. Jefferies's, a Ruſſia merchant, in Throgmorton-ſtreet, which, owing to want of water for near two hours, raged with great violence: The flames communicated to the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, and deſtroyed ſeveral houſes. The loſs is inconceivable. Mr. Jefferies's ſtock of linen alone, it is ſaid amounts to 30,000l. and moſt of the ſufferers are men of opulence.—Among the houſes deſtroyed and damaged are thoſe of Dr. Reeves, Mr. Oſorio, Mr. Auguſtine, Mr. Smith, the Gunpowder Office, Meſſrs. Randall & Co. upholders, Mr. Bowland, Mr. Hayward and Mrs. Hayes in Auſtin-Friars, ſeveral houſes in White-Lion-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, a great part of Draper's-hall, including their fine large room, &c. &c. A coachman to one of the ſufferers, was terribly bruiſed, by the fall of the wall of Mrs. Auguſtine's houſe, and a man and maid ſervant are miſſing.—Mr. Jefferies and his lady were gone out of town, after burying their child.——An iron cheſt, which contained a conſiderable ſum of money, is miſſing, and is ſuppoſed to have been conveyed away by ſome villains.

Between ten and eleven, on Saturday morning, another fire broke out at a houſe in Wild-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-fields. Two men jumped out of a two pair of ſtairs window; but there being

a great quantity of mortar-duft in the ſtreet, they happily received no hurt; the fire was ſoon extinguiſhed.

MAY 13.

The following is authentic.—By the original ſentence which the Daniſh Committee of Inquiſition pronounced againſt the Queen of Denmark, ſhe was doomed to the block. Our Court firſt remonſtrated, and then threatened. This ſoftened the rigour of Daniſh juſtice, and they conſented to yield the unhappy Princeſs to her brother, on the expreſs condition that ſhe ſhould never ſet foot in Denmark. Part of her dowry was then demanded: The Danes abſolutely refuſed to reſtore a ſingle penny. An annual penſion was then demanded: This alſo was refuſed. The reſolution of the Danes ſtaggered the Miniſter; and rather than hazard the event of a war with that enemy, conſented to theſe humiliating terms—That the Court of Denmark, ſhould *nominally* aſſent to the payment of an annual penſion to her Majeſty, but that it ſhould be *really* paid out of the coffers of Great Britain. On theſe conditions, the fleet at Portſmouth was ordered to be unrigged, and the Queen is to live in ſtate at Zell at the expence of Britain.

The Select Committee for India affairs ſat on Monday, and the united efforts of all the members could not perſuade Lord Clive to give an anſwer to any of the queſtions which were propoſed to him in the common courſe of the examination. This obſtinacy was conſidered by the members as a deſigned obſtruction to the buſineſs, and they threatened to complain of him.

It is ſtrongly ſuſpected a noble Nabob is going to turn Patriot; for he has begun already to commence candidate for popular favour, viz. by refuſing to anſwer to *Interrogatories*.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter has ſent over as a preſent to the Prince of Wales, a ſett of little ponies, to draw his Royal Highneſs in a phaeton: They were purchaſed in Italy, and are judged the ſmalleſt and moſt curious horſes ever ſeen in England.

MAY 15.

Lord Clive has been completely conquered in the Select Committee. His caſe has been painted in ſo bad and ridiculous a light by his indefatigable opponents, that his old friends have deſerted him through ſhame, and good men have retreated from him through deteſtation.

Orders are given for ſhipping a quantity of goods in the Panther man of war, on board of which Commodore Shuldham is to hoiſt his flag, to be diſtributed to the Chiefs of the Indian tribes, in alliance with Great-Britain.

Seventeen carts in cavalcade, each containing two very large packing caſes, came to Glouceſter-houſe on Wedneſday afternoon, filled with various valuable articles, brought by ſhipping from Naples to England, moſt of them preſents to his Royal Highneſs from the Pope, and all of them from Rome.

It is reported, that among other foreign curioſities and valuable relics from Rome, lately landed at the Cuſtom-houſe, are two hogſheads of *Holy Water*, for the Family uſe.

His Majeſty has ordered the court-martial, which ſat laſt week on General Strode, to ſit again, and to report their opinions on a point he has referred to them.

The Eaſt-India bill, ſo much talked of, has two objects; the firſt is to take from the Preſident and Council at Bengal every temptation to ill, by reſtraining them from private trade, and giving them independent ſalaries. The ſecond object of the bill, is to make the laws omnipotent. So that when the ſupreme power has both the will and the ability to do juſtice, thoſe enormities may be prevented which render the Engliſh name deteſtable, and call for the divine vengeance on this country.

It is ſaid that Zell will be only a temporary retreat for the Queen of Denmark, as it is reſolved that ſhe ſhall return to England when matters have ſomewhat ſubſided.

It is aſſerted, that the late tranſactions at Copenhagen, however little we ſeemed to infere in them *actually*, coſt the Britiſh Court at leaſt *ſixty thouſand pounds*.

This day John Williams, Eſq; elected member for Saltaſh, took his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons.

And Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; preſented a petition, complaining of an undue election and return for that borough, which was ordered to be heard this day three weeks.

A correſpondent remarked, it was whimſical that on the ſame day the Houſe of Commons agreed to the amendments of the Marriage-bill, they ſhould alſo agree to the bill for preventing the ſpreading of the contagious diſtemper among the horned cattle.

A gentleman reading a paragraph about Lord Chatham's going a hunting, ſaid, he wondered how his Lordſhip could find ſport, when he left the pack of dogs behind him in London.

The armiſtice agreed on between the Ruſſians and the Porte is, for the preſent, we hear, limited to two months, with liberty however to the Plenipotentiaries on both ſides, to prolong it if it ſhould be found neceſſary.

His Pruſſian Majeſty is to make a grand review of all his troops in the neighbourhood of Berlin on the 21ſt and 22d inſtant.

They write from France, that the French troops in gariſon in Mentz, in Lorraine, had revolted, that part of them had deſerted with their arms; but ſeveral being afterwards retaken, were hanged.

MAY 17.

Notwithſtanding the ſeeming confidence of a certain great Nabob, in defying all enquiries into his character, we hear, that he already begins to prevaricate. Being aſked by the Select Committee how much money he made by the ſingle battle of P——, he replied, 120,000l.—"No more, my Lord?" "I got a "preſent of 20,000l. for the victory." "No more, my Lord?" "Yes, I got another preſent of 40,000l. In ſhort it came out at laſt that the 120,000l. amounted to a good 300,000l.

A motion has been frequently made to increaſe the wages of half-pay officers. Perhaps this circumſtance was never more neceſſary than during the preſent high price of the neceſſaries of life.

All the officers on half-pay are to be ſummoned to appear before the Secretary at War, when ſuch as are capable of ſerving will be appointed to regiments, and a better proviſion made for the others.

The celebrated Coterie is finally broke up, principally occaſioned, it is ſaid, by the failure of ſubſcriptions, which have fallen ſo ſhort lately, that not above a third has been collected.

ROME, *April* 18. The reaſon for the departure of Prince Stuart from this city lately, was to meet his ſpouſe at Macerata, where he was to receive the nuptial benediction from the Biſhop. On this marriage taking place, the Courts of France and Spain are ſaid to have ſettled a grand appanage on him, and it is added, that the Princeſs brings with her a portion of 500,000 crowns.

April 25. Prince Edward Stuart and the Princeſs of Stolberg, his ſpouſe, preceded by ſeveral running-footmen, and followed by four coaches and ſix, arrived in this capital laſt Wedneſday afternoon. The Princeſs was accompanied by the Colonel of the regiment of Fitz-James, in the French ſervice, and a French lady, to whom the Princeſs her mother conſigned her at Paris. Cardinal York arrived on Friday morning on purpoſe to make them a viſit, and after having converſed till evening with his brother and ſiſter-in-law, he returned to Fraſcati.

PARIS, *May* 9. There is a great tumult at Bourdeaux. The Parliament refuſe to regiſter the edict for the twentieth pennies, and it is even feared that they will go ſo far as to forbid the gathering of the tax.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of her Majeſty's birth-day, who enters the 29th year of her age, their Majeſties came at noon from Kew to the Queen's Palace, and there received the compliments of the Nobility on the occaſion.

A treaty of guarantee is ſaid to be juſt concluded for the city of Dantzic, between Great-Britain, Ruſſia, the Emperor, and the Court of Stockholm.

From Berlin, May 5, our private letters aſſure us, that his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, hath given the command of all the Pruſſian troops now in Poland, to that able and experienced officer, Prince Frederic Charles Ferdinand, of Brunſwick, who with ſo much honour commanded the Britiſh forces during the laſt war in Germany.

The Premier, we hear, has formed a plan to regulate Eaſt-India ſales, by which the monopoly of Teas hereafter will be prevented.

Yeſterday the ſecond reading of the Diſſenters bill came on, according to order, in the Houſe of Lords, and after the ſame had been read, it was moved to commit the bill; whereupon a debate aroſe, which laſted about ſix hours, and the Houſe divided; 23 for the commitment, and 73 againſt it; upon calling for proxies, 4 were for, and 29 againſt; ſo that upon the whole, there were 27 for, and 102 againſt.

By the Holland mail, which arrived late on Monday night, we have the following particulars of a dreadful fire, which happened at the Theatre, dated Amſterdam, May 13.——"The day before yeſterday, at half paſt eight in the evening, this city was ſuddenly thrown into a conſternation. The Flemiſh company performed two operas at the Dutch Theatre. They were performing the ſecond, *The Deſerter*, and were near the end of the piece, when it was diſcovered that one of the lamps on the right, at the bottom of the Theatre, had ſet fire to a rope that ran along the wing of a flat ſcene. They endeavoured to extinguiſh it, but in vain; it ſoon communicated itſelf to the ſcene, and in an inſtant the whole Theatre was in flames, which ſoon reached the cieling and the roof. The cryſtal luſtres ſoon after fell in the midſt of the ſpectators, the number of which was very great. Every one endeavoured to ſave himſelf; but unhappily the little paſſage towards the *Prince-gragt* was ſhut. The confuſion and the crowd were inconceivable, eſpecially among people of diſtinction, who were in the boxes and the pit. They ſhut the principal door, becauſe the exterior air drove the flames towards the ſpectators. Even this precaution encreaſed the diſorder and deſpair; many people fainted away, or were ſtifled. The ſervants who waited for their maſters in the court, forced open the door, and ſeveral of them gave extraordinary marks of zeal and fidelity. There were even ſome of them that periſhed in endeavouring to ſave their maſters. Others, who had already got out themſelves, entered again to recover their parents or their children, and remained with them. By nine o'clock all that edifice appeared on fire; and the people had great difficulty it giving it any aſſiſtance. The engineer *Rous*, architect of the city, ſeeing that nobody would venture to hazard his perſon in directing the water-pipe upon the Theatre, threw himſelf bravely upon it, but was ſoon ſuffocated. The flames communicated to ſixteen neighbouring houſes, but after the inſide of the Play-houſe was conſumed, the engines were able to play freely. The greateſt fire continued till an hour after midnight; and at four in the morning they began to ſtop the progreſs of the flames, which threatened that whole quarter, and even the city itſelf, becauſe the red hot cinders flew to a great diſtance. Beſides the the Play-houſe, with all its decorations, there was nothing but a ſtable and a barn of hay adjoining reduced to aſhes; the other houſes were indeed damaged, but they are ſtill ſtanding. The number of unhappy perſons ſuffocated, trampled to death, or burnt, by the ſmoke, the crowd, and the fire, is yet uncertain, and perhaps will never be known; it is generally ſuppoſed to amount to 200. In this number are many perſons of fortune and quality, men, women, and children, whoſe diſfigured carcaſes have been dug out from under the ruins. Many of thoſe who had run up to give aſſiſtance have likewiſe periſhed in the flames."

MAY 23.

Some pieces having been publiſhed at Paris, reflecting on the Miniſtry, and particularly on Madame de Barré, the Duke de la Villiere, and the Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of Paris has iſſued orders for all good ſubjects and Catholics, who have read all, or any part of theſe publications, to appear before him to receive abſolution.

A certain gentleman [*Mr. Morris*] late ſecretary to a Patriotic Society, ſet off one day laſt week for France, with a yonng lady, [*Miſs Harford*] natural daughter to a late noble Lord [*Baltimore*] to whom he is guadian. The young lady is not quite 13 years old, and when of age, will be entitled to a fortune of 30,000l.

By the laſt letters from Warſaw we learn, that fourteen of the conſpirators againſt the King of Poland, were executed there the 16th of laſt month, among them were the three Meſſrs. Bellengiſti, father and two ſons.

During the fire at the Play-houſe at Amſterdam, a deſperate gang of villains tore and cut from the hands, necks, and ears of the living as well as the dead and dying ladies, diamonds and other jewels to a very great amount. Some among the unfortunate ladies who narrowly eſcaped, give a variety of diſmal anecdotes; one of which is worthy of notice, viz. a gentleman no leſs diſtinguiſhed by birth and fortune, than by the integrity of his character, was heard, in the midſt of his diſtreſs, to offer publickly a gratuity of 50,000l. crowns (5000l. ſterling) to any perſon reſcuing his wife (whoſe hold he loſt through the violence of the throng) from the jaws of death; the attempt appearing impracticable, he was alſo heard to ſay, he could not but ſhare the ſame fate with his wife; he turned back, threw himſelf in her arms, and both fell; in this affecting poſition they were both dug from under the ruins the next morning.

It is ſaid that Admiral Pye will ſoon ſail with a reinforcement for the Weſt-India ſtation, where he is to take the command in the room of Sir G. Bridges Rodney, who is to return home.

A great quantity of ordnance and ſtores have been ſhipped this week on board ſome veſſels in the river which are bound to North-America.

Orders have been ſent to the Tower for getting ready one hundred thouſand fire arms, for the uſe of his Majeſty's government at Hanover.

MAY 25.

It is of a certainty known, that a North-eaſt paſſage to China has been diſcovered by the Ruſſians upwards of two years ago.

His Majeſty has given leave to Lieutenent-General Strode to retire on half pay.

On Saturday, about twelve o'clock, Lord William Manners, youngeſt brother to the Duke of Rutland, was flung from his horſe in Vigo-lane, the corner of Old Burlington-ſtreet, when his head pitched againſt a poſt, and the heels of the beaſt at the ſame time ſtruck the pit of his ſtomach; notwithſtanding which he got up and walked into a houſe, but expired in a quarter of an hour.

MAY 26.

Letters from the Hague adviſe, that the innocence of the Queen of Denmark appears every day more conſpicuous, and that ſome new lights on the troubles of that kingdom had been thrown out by the appearance of a courier from Berlin with extra diſpatches, which were delivered to his Majeſty in ſecret.

The following account of Count Struenſee is tranſmitted from Hamburgh.—The Count was born at Halle, on Auguſt 5, 1737; his father was Paſtor of the Pariſh of Ulric. He began his firſt exerciſes in a public ſchool in that city, after which he was removed to the univerſity there, where he ſtudied phyſic, and received his Doctor's degree. In 1757 he went with his father to Altona, where the latter was appointed firſt Paſtor, with the title of Eccleſiaſtical Counſellor to the King. Soon after the ſon was appointed Phyſician to the Signiory of Pinneberg, and of the county of Rantzau; here he practiſed his art with great ſucceſs, and was in ſuch a ſituation as to have lived happily, contentedly, and eſteemed: But how few can properly enjoy the precious ſtate of mediocrity! In 1768 he was appointed Phyſician to the King, and choſen to accompany him on his travels to England, Holland, Germany, and France: This unhappily was the beginning of his greatneſs. He accompanied his Majeſty throughout, and gave him the greateſt proofs of his zeal and attachment, and had more than one opportunity of exerciſing his ſkill in the medical way both on the King and Queen: His aſſiduity and addreſs ſoon gained him the affections of their Majeſties, and King appointed him his reader; on the 12th of May, 1769, his Majeſty inveſted him with the character of Counſellor of State, two days after with that of Counſellor of Conference, and in December following appointed him Maſter of Requeſts: In the month of July 1771, he was declared Miniſter of the Cabinet, and at the ſame raiſed him to the diginity of a Count, and inveſted him with the order of Queen Carolina Matilda; ſo that he enjoyed his height of greatneſs little more than ſix months. It is falſe that he was accuſed of converting to his own uſe 15 tons of gold from the Treaſury, it being only ſix; but when his accuſers were at work, it was as eaſy to write the one ſum as the other.

MAY 28.

The public may be aſſured that the Premier is ſo thoroughly under Spaniſh hatchets, that not only Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander's ſchemes of diſcovery in the South Seas (ſo much to the honour and emolument of this country) are laid aſide, but that in every thing concerning the Spaniſh trade and territories, both in Europe and America, he is dictated to by the Prince de Maſerano, whoſe mandates he never fails to obey implicitly.

Letters from Copenhagen ſay, that the Queen Dowager is very aſſiduous in diverting the King's mind from reflecting on the objects of horror which were lately exhibited in that city, and on the preſent critical ſituation of affairs there: For this purpoſe, ever ſince the day the unhappy criminals ſuffered, to the preſent, that Court has been involved in a continual ſucceſſion of balls, plays, entertainments, and proceſſions.—From this ſuſpicious conduct, people begin to examine matters coolly, and by comparing circumſtances they pretend to foreſee, that only the firſt act of the Tragedy is yet paſt, and that meaſures are now ſecretly preparing for the ſucceeding acts. The Queen Dowager's ſecret hatred to the King, is as well known as her ſecret affection for Prince Frederick:—The Danes imagine already they ſee her dethrone their real Monarch, and place her minion on the throne, and it is ſuſpected that the ſeeds of a new revolution, *on the other ſide*, are now ſowing.——A few weeks will throw new light on theſe affairs.

Some of the Princes of the Blood have already been at the Court of Verſailles, ſo that it is imagined a ſpeedy reconciliation will take place amongſt them all.

It is ſaid that three frigates are ordered to be equipped with the utmoſt expedition, to join the fleet deſtined for the Newfoundland ſtation, under the command of Com. Shuldham.

The Weſt-India merchants intend to bring in a bill, certain reſtrictions, for the ſecurity of their property in their ſlaves as, from motives of neceſſity or convenience may bring into this kingdom.

They write from Cadiz, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt the Dutch.

The 6th regiment of foot, commanded by Major-C Rufane is to embark at Plymouth for the Weſt-Indies on the 10th of October.

It is a common obſervation with people whoſe fortunes, or perhaps inclinations, keep them out of the ſtyle of diſſipation, "how a man of large fortune can run out his income" but nothing can be eaſier accounted for than by attending a little to the refinements of luxury every day creeping in upon us; as one inſtance, amongſt many others, the new married Lady of a certain Iriſh Earl allows her chairmen no leſs than ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence per day to provide themſelves with bouquets and lavender water, and to approach her unprovided with them would be the certain loſs of their places.

Richard Shadwell, Eſq; is appointed to act as Chief Clerk in the Northern department of the Secretary of State's office till Auguſt next, in the room of John Larpent, Eſq; on account of the bad ſtate of health of the latter.

They write from Madrid, that in the night of the 4th inſtant one of the great Officers of the Court was arreſted by the King's order, and ſent to Granada. His Secretary was alſo arreſted and ſent to Valladolid.

Letters from Warſaw mention, that on the 10th inſtant thirteen houſes were burnt there; but a magazine of powder in the neighbourhood eſcaped, otherwiſe the whole city muſt have been reduced to Aſhes.

The Auſtrian and Pruſſian troops have entered Poland in great numbers, that no fewer than five Confederacies have already made a voluntary ſurrender to them.

It is confidently ſpoke of at the weſt end of the town, the Pruſſian Monarch is eſſaying all his Machiavelian art to force Great-Britain into a continental war.

The re-inſtating Choiſeul in his former poſts and honours is ſaid, was the baſis of the late treaty opened by the Bourbon Family and the Princes of the blood.

MAY 30.

From Warſaw, May 13. A very great ſtroke in politics which has been kept a profound ſecret for a long time, will be made public here on the firſt of June next, which will ſurprize all Europe. The ſame letters add, that the 8th of this preſent month was the birth day of the King of Poland; but it is remarkable that his Majeſty did not appear in public that day, neither did he create any Knights of the order of Staniſlaus, a ceremony never before omitted on theſe royal anniverſary days. By the ſame channel we learn, that on the eleventh of this month, a courier from Vienna arrived at the French Ambaſſador's houſe in Warſaw, and that he was diſpatched and ſent back to Vienna the ſame day.

The following particulars relating to Poland have been ſent to us from a reſpectable quarter.

"The fate of Poland is ſtill undetermined, but it is eaſy to foreſee what it will be. The auguſt powers who have hitherto appeared as parties in the war between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte, have come to a reſolution which is as great as it is enterpriſing; the powers we mean are the Emperor of Germany, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia; theſe have bound themſelves, by a ratified compact, to exclude the Grand Turk from any connections in Europe, to divide his European dominions among them, and to ſeize on Poland, a meaſure which will at once gratify the united powers with excluſive premiums for their *trouble*, and be the means of putting a period to all quarrels in that quarter, by removing the bone of contention.

"Meaſures are already adopted for this grand purpoſe: Poland is covered with armies. Beſides the Ruſſian troops that were before ſcattered in numerous bodies through the kingdom to oppoſe the Confederates, certain advice is received that 30,000 Auſtrians have entered Poland, to join the firſt detachment of the Emperor's army commanded by General Eſterhaſi, and the whole body to proceed with all poſſible diſpatch towards Cracow. This formidable body was preceded 30,000 Pruſſians, who lie encamped on the borders of the kingdom. In calculating the number of foreign troops which the Confederates have to contend with, the ſum total cannot amount to leſs than 130,000; whereas the army of the Confederacy is hardly 10,000, and are without diſcipline, without proviſions, without leaders, and without arms. So great a diſparity will effect the total ruin of the latter in a very ſhort time; and indeed by the laſt letters hints were received, that ſome of the Confederates had already ſurrendered their arms; but this wants confirmation. This we know, that the famous Zaremba has ſurrendered himſelf and his little party to Pruſſian troops. The reſt will ſoon follow."

It is certain that the only ſupport the Poliſh Confederates receive is from the Grand Seignior, who allows them a certain quantity of proviſions and money monthly. All their former friends forſook them on the approach of the German forces.

By this day's mail we are informed, that every preparation for the grand Congreſs between the belligerant powers in Turky is now making; but that both parties are at the ſame time very buſy in making the moſt vigorous preparations for war. Though this circumſtance at firſt puzzled all the politicians on the continent; it ſerves now only to confirm what will certainly happen, viz. That the congreſs will break up without any pacific meaſures being adopted, and that the Turks will fall a ſacrifice to the ambitious powers who are already leagued againſt them.

The following little Anecdote, among a multitude of others, may ſhew how extenſive Mr. Thomas Bradſhaw's favours were diſtributed among his relations and connections, when he had the honour of holding the Treaſury, under his friend the Duke of Grafton:—The Ladies of Mr. Thomas Bradſhaw and Mr. Chamier (our preſent Secretary at War) are, it ſeems, ſiſters, which form ſome connection over and above the likeneſs and ſimilitude of mind and action in the two gentlemen. Mr. Chamier has a brother that is Sheriff of the province of Maryland in America; and, upon forming the new Board of Commiſſioners (and other arrangements in conſequence thereof) at Boſton, Bradſhaw gets the brother of this Chamier appointed Comptroller, or Surveyor (we can't poſitively ſay which) of the Cuſtoms at Boſton, a place worth near four hundred a year: the brother, however, not chooſing to go to his new appointment, when he had ſuch great friends at the Treaſury, obtained permiſſion to hold the office by Deputy, which he did for three years, and then, through Mr. Bradſhaw's intereſt, got his nephew (an ignorant raw country lad of Maryland) appointed in his ſtead; reſerving to himſelf, as it is ſaid, the greater part of the profits of the office, which is ſo held to this day, when many brave officers of both army and navy, who ſerved and fought through the whole of the laſt war, are ſtarving upon a pitiful ſtipend, ſcarce equal to a tenth part of the income of an office thus held by a Maryland plow-boy, who has the good fortune to be nephew to the Chamiers.

LEGHORN, *May* 8. It is reported here that the Pretender, who was ſome time ago married to the Princeſs Stolberg, will obtain the kingdom of Corſica.

WARSAW, *May* 9. The Pruſſian troops have entered Liſſa, where they have placed a gariſon of 40 men. General Anhalt, arrived in the diſtrict of Poſnania with 75 ſquadrons, ſent from to Zany, to deſire the Confederates there to retire immediately; on their refuſing to comply with this order, they were inſtantly attacked, and cut to pieces on the ſpot. After this expedition, the Pruſſians purſued their march to Petrikau. They are now actually blocking up Koſtien, a caſtle ſituated on the frontiers of Sileſia, which the Confederates have fortified.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Commander in Chief of the men of war, ſtationed in the Mediterranean, has ſent for a reinforcement of ſhips, to enable him to protect our trade in thoſe ſeas, as it now ſwarms not only with Spaniſh men of war, but with Barbary corſairs, and that he ſuſpects the latter have a deſign upon our merchant ſhips.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed William Parry, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to be Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at the Leeward Iſlands, in the room of Admiral Man.

Anecdote of Mademoiſelle H———ll, the celebrated Opera Dancer.—Being on a viſit of ſix weeks at the county-houſe near Paris, of Monſ. Keyſer, who is ſo famous for his pills in the cure of a certain complaint—a French wit obſerved, "Mademoiſelle H———ll *a mis tous ſes amis hors de danger, par une abſence de ſix ſemaines, qu'elle a paſſées à la campagne de Keiſer*'——Miſs H———ll *has put all her friends out of danger by* an abſence of ſix weeks at Keiſer's country-houſe."

JUNE 2.

We are told that the Chevalier de St. George at this time enjoys an income of 100,000 l. annually, from his maternal eſtate, and the large annuities from other quarters.

A correſpondent imagines that peace and quietneſs will ſoon be reſtored in Denmark, now the two obnoxious Favourites are out of the way. A Royal Favourite is always odious to the people; but when the partiality is ſhewn to one who is not a native of the country, the public will never reſt ſtill 'till he is removed. If a King perſiſts in ſupport of his favourite, he may endanger his own crown in the ſtruggle; if he is a man of ſenſe, and conſults his own ſafety, he will give up his favourite, ſave ———, on the firſt diſcovery of the people's diſpleaſure. But a King really loves his favourite, he had better ſuffer himſelf to be taken from him like Bute, than ſnatched from him like Struenſee.

JUNE 3.

Sir Edward Walpole has acquainted Lord North of his daughter's avowal of her marriage.

We are well aſſured that a certain Duke, who, about two years ago, returned from a long foreign impriſonment, now receives a private douceur of 4001. a year, 'till *ſomething better falls out.*

It is reported, that Mr. Sheriff Bull intends to offer himſelf as a candidate for ſerving the office of Lord Mayor for the enſuing year. It is ſaid, that there is an act in force by which a Freeman of the City of London who has ſerved the office of Sheriff, though no Alderman, is eligible to the Mayoralty, if his fellow-citizens think proper to chuſe him.

Letters from Poland, by Monday's mail, lament the misfortunes likely to be attendant on that country ſince the entry of the troops of Pruſſia and Auſtria. Theſe (ſay the letters) together with the Ruſſians already here, will ſoon put a ſtop to the acting of the Confederates, but will, doubtleſs, afterwards diſmember that unhappy and exhauſted kingdom, by each party taking that which ſhall appear convenient to add to their reſpective dominions.

OXFORD, *May* 30. The Rev. Dr. Miles Cooper, Preſident of the College of New-York, in America, having ſome time ago applied to the Members of the Univerſity, and other learned bodies, for the benefaction of books for the uſe of the Library juſt inſtituted in the aforeſaid college; the Univerſity generouſly made a preſent of a copy of all the valuable and ſcarce works which have for ſeveral years paſt been printed at the Clarendon preſs. To this handſome benefaction, many gentlemen have alſo added ſeveral uſeful books from their private collections.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Yeſterday the Corn exportation bill was brought back to the Houſe of Commons with amendments, which were ordered to be read; and after undergoing ſome very ſevere animadverſions it was rejected, *nem. con.*

In a ſhort time after the Game bill underwent the ſame fate; with this difference however, that the principle on which it was rejected underwent ſome diſcuſſion. Not one of the miniſterial Members ſaid a word in oppoſition to this meaſure.

The motive aſſigned by the Houſe for rejecting both bills were, that the Houſe of Lords had no right to alter any bill by which money was to be levied on the ſubject.

In the debate on the latter it was urged, that money levied by way of penalty could not be properly looked on in that light: To which Mr. Solicitor-General replied, it was not the ſum to be levied, nor the manner of levying it, but the precedent which it might eſtabliſh, and the doctrines and principles it might hereafter maintain; and concluded by remarking, that it was not for 40s. that the glorious Hampden contended, but for the Properties, Liberties, and Privileges of his countrymen.

This affair took up near two hours. The principal ſpeakers were, Governor Pownall, Mr. Burke, Mr. T. Townſhend, Lord John and Lord James Cavendiſh, Mr. Dempſter, Mr. Solicitor-General, Captain Phipps, and the Speaker.

Sir Fletcher Norton proteſted, before he put the queſtion yeſterday on the Corn bills, that he was ſincerely for throwing them over the table; and when they were rejected, he was as good as his word, for he toſſed them into the very middle of the Houſe.

Yeſterday Mr. Dempſter moved for an enquiry into the motives for laying aſide the proſecution of our diſcoveries towards the South Pole. The ſpeakers referred him to the Treaſury Bench, but Lord North and all his colleagues were as ſtill as night; and there the affair dropped.

Yeſterday the order of the day was read in the Upper Aſſembly, for taking into conſideration the reſolution of the 2d of February, 1770, relating to the laſt Middleſex election: The proceedings of that day were then read, and a motion immediately made to reſcind the ſame; which being objected to, occaſioned a ſhort debate; and upon the queſtion being called for and put, the Houſe divided, when the contents, with the proxies, were 25; and the not contents, with the proxies, 55.

Neither Lord Chatham, Lord Shelburne, Lord Temple, or Lord Lyttelton, attended the Upper Houſe yeſterday, as was expected.

This being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, who has entered the 35th year of his age, the morning was uſhered it with ringing of bells; at noon the Ode was performed in the Great Council-Chamber, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and their Majeſties were complimented at St. James's by the Nobility, Gentry, and Foreign Miniſters.

We have been able to collect the following few particulars concerning the new-appointed Court of Queen Matilda in Hanover.—The Court is to be held at the Caſtle of Gorde, and is entirely to conſiſt of perſons of the firſt diſtinction in the Electorate. Madam the Mareſchal Dowager Werpup is already nominated Grand Miſtreſs of the Court, and the Baroneſſes Dowager of Steinberg and Ompreda, are the honorary Ladies of the Court: And it is ſomewhat remarkable, that almoſt all the other female departments are filled up by *Dowager* Ladies. Baron Wangenheim is appointed Grand Cup-bearer, and Baron Bulow, Chamberlain. Volker is firſt Phyſician, and Schorer firſt Surgeon, &c. &c. All the Officers of the Queen's Court have ſet out with grand retinues to Stade, to meet her Majeſty, and pay her all the honours of her rank and birth.

They write from Cadiz, that a detachment of Spaniſh troops had juſt embarked there on board three tranſport ſhips for the Havanna, eſcorted by a King's frigate of 36 guns.

We hear that in the courſe of the enſuing winter, an Engliſh gentleman will give fifteen lectures on the harmony, copiouſneſs, and richneſs of the Scotch Language. Great pains will be taken to deliver theſe lectures with the true accent, and after each lecture will be read various ſelect paſſages from the moſt favourite Scotch authors. As the natives of North-Britain are too liberal to harbour national prejudices, it is not doubted but very great encouragement and attention will be given to ſo laudable, uſeful, and wiſhed-for an undertaking. The Scotch have lately admitted of too many Anglicifms in their language, which inſtead of improving it, only tend to ſpoil and empoveriſh it. To point out the inconveniences that may ariſe from this too faſhionable cuſtom, and to endeavour to reſtore the language to its original purity, is the Lecturer's wiſh and deſign; and as his abilities are well known, his friends have the moſt ſanguine hopes he will accompliſh the great end he has in view.

Mr. Bradſhaw has been heard to declare in public, "That he wants only a *little* to be *happy*.—His own expreſſion!

JUNE 5.

The Court was yeſterday the moſt ſplendid of any ſince the commencement of the preſent reign, if we except only the firſt after the acceſſion of his Majeſty. The concourſe of the nobility was prodigious, and the variety, as well as the grandeur of the dreſſes, was actually aſtoniſhing. Lady Villars, Lady Carliſle, Lady Sefton, the Ducheſs of Marlborough, and ſome others of the younger Female Nobility, were diſtinguiſhed by a profuſion of diamonds, and thoſe worn only by the firſt were eſtimated at at 70,000 l. The ball was opened by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter and the Ducheſs of Grafton; and he danced afterwards with the Ducheſs of Portland. The minuets laſted from nine to near twelve o'clock. Only two country dances were called, in the ſecond of which their Majeſties retired, and the ball ended ſoon after.

From ſome recent tranſactions, it is evident, that no ſmall proportion of our gentry have neglected and loſt their country intereſt by hawking after preferments at court; ſo that elections come to be made at random, without any regard to virtue or merit. At this we are not to wonder, when the gentlemen have taught their neighbours to ſell their votes, by a long practice of expoſing to ſale their own voices in St. Stephen's chapel. Such as theſe, when they have got into Parliament, never believe it goes ill with the kingdom, if it goes but well with them. Their eſtates in land, notwithſtanding they are ſo anxious in raiſing them, are not ſo much the object of their care, as by what ſervile arts they may keep their employments, or by what treachery they may deſerve better poſts. This leads them to be indifferent in what relates to the common welfare; if their purſes feel heavy, they think it impoſſible that the people's hearts ſhould feel ſo, and take little concern of what becomes of the balance of Europe, nor to which ſide the ſcale inclines. If the growth and power of Spain is repreſented to them, and the dangers that threaten England, they are not in the leaſt alarmed, as knowing they have wherewithal to buy their own peace, and to recommend them to another maſter.

The Duke of Cumberland has written a letter to a Great Perſonage, the purport of which is, "a permiſſion to retire to Ireland for a few months;" to which a verbal anſwer has been returned, denying him that requeſt.

The Auſtrian troops in Poland, by the laſt advices from Cracow, had already taken poſſeſſion of upwards of one hundred towns, beſides caſtles and villages, and they met with no reſiſtance in their progreſs.

JUNE 6.

A certain great Law Officer was not preſent at the Court or Draw-Room on Thurſday at St. James's.

This morning came on, in the Committe Room of the Houſe of Commons, at a quarter before eleven, the conteſted election for Saltaſh, between Mr. Bradſhaw, the petitioner, and Mr. Williams, the ſitting member; on which Mr. Cornwall, the chairman, and fourteen other members attended. Mr. Impey was above an hour opening for the petitioner; the other counſel on the ſame ſide is Mr. Manſfield; the counſel for Mr. Williams are, Mr. Serjeant Burland and Mr. Wigmore.

Serjeant Glynn and Mr. Wilkes have received letters from Mr. Morris, complaining of the inſult he has met with in France, requeſting of them to lay his caſe before the ſecretary of ſtate, that proper ſatisfaction may be demanded for the injury done to the Britiſh nation in the impriſonment of his perſon, which requeſt was accordingly complied with.

New Advertiſements.

T. POWELL, & Co.

At the PRINTING-OFFICE *on the* BAY, *near the* Exchange,

HAVE lately received a Quantity of Dr. KEYSER's GENUINE PILLS, from Mr. *James Rivington*, Bookſeller, in *New-York*, who is the ONLY Perſon that is appointed (by the Proprietor) for vending them in *America*: Therefore, as the above T. POWELL, & Co. have always received the Pills ſold by them from Mr. *Rivington*, the Public may be aſſured that THEIRS are the GENUINE.—Full Directions for taking them are given with each Box, and, provided the Patient takes them agreeable to the Directions, the Purchaſers ſhall have their Money returned, if a complete Cure is not performed.

N. B. For a ſurpriſing Cure performed by the Pills ſold by Mr. *Rivington*, ſee Mr. WELLS's Gazette, of *Auguſt* 3, 1772.

Francis & Thomas Guerin

CONTINUE THE

FACTORAGE BUSINESS,

And will be much obliged to thoſe who may pleaſe to employ them.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 27, 1772. (2. m.)

Wanted immediately,

SEveral SCOONERS by the Trip, to be employed for two Months, and the Employer will aſſiſt to unload them. Enquire of *T. Powell*, & Co. on the Bay.

For *PHILADELPHIA*,

THE BRIGANTINE

CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,

Samuel Wright, Maſter.

SHE is provided with complete Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail in ſeven Days, Weather permitting.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ATKINSON & SYKES, JOHN JAMES, or ſaid Maſter on Board, at Col. *Beale*'s Wharf.

For BRISTOL,

(To ſail in Three Weeks)

The Ship ST. HELENA,

GEORGE ARTHAR, *Maſter.*

For Freight, apply to

GEORGE-ABBOTT HALL, & Co.

AUGUST 7, 1772.

To be L E T T,

(And may be entered on immediately)

A good Two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE

On the Green, directly oppoſite to the Brew-Houſe, with a Cellar underneath, good Out-Buildings, a Well of good Water, and a large Garden. Apply to

JOHN WAGNER.

JOSIAS ALLSTON,

INTENDING to leave the Province about the *Firſt* of *October* next—Therefore, in order that he may entitle himſelf to the Benefit of the Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, commonly called the *Attachment-Act*, GIVES NOTICE, in Terms of the ſaid Act, that he is ready to appear, anſwer, or put in Bail, to any Suit, Summons or Proceſs, which may or can be iſſued or brought againſt him.

ST. MATTHEW's PARISH, JULY 25, 1772.

RUNAWAY

From the Subſcriber, in St. Matthew's *Pariſh, on the* 19th *Inſt.*

Two new NEGRO FELLOWS,

OF the *Gold Coaſt* Country, bought the 6th Inſtant, at Mr. GERVAIS's Sale, neither of them can ſpeak any Engliſh: One, a likely made Fellow, ſuppoſed to be about five Feet ſeven Inches high, appears about Twenty-five Years of Age, very black; his Country Name FODEE.—The other, a ſlim made Fellow, about five Feet four Inches high, ſuppoſed to be about Twenty-four Years of Age, very black, his Country Name MAMBEE:—They are both branded on the Small of the left Arm BI, and had each on when they went away, a narrow ſtriped Check Shirt, Wool Hat, and a new Blanket.——A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, and all reaſonable Charges, will be paid on Delivery of the ſaid Negroes, or in Proportion for one, to Mr. SAMUEL SAVAGE, at *Congarees*, Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, Sadler, in *Charles-Town*, or to the Subſcriber;—and if diſcovered to be harboured by a white Perſon, a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS will be paid, on Conviction of the Offender. JOHN SAVAGE.

*** *Several* NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, *&c. now omitted, ſhall be inſerted in Thurſday's Gazette.*

LONDON, MAY 28.

A circumſtantial account of the final pleadings relative to the queſtion of diſcretion in the affair of Somerſet the Negro, and his maſter, James Stewart, *Eſq; as argued before Lord Mansfield, and the reſt of the Judges of the King's-Bench, on Thurſday.*

MR. Dunning opened the caſe on the part of Mr. Stewart, and was replied to by Serjeant Davy. Mr. Dunning advanced very little *materially* new. He ſuppoſed a contract, as between maſter and ſervant; he contended for a relation, as between owner and ſlave; he modified this contract, and this ownerſhip, as far as two propoſitions directly militating againſt each other could poſſibly be maintained. He contended that Somerſet owned ſlaves ſervice in Virginia; that he was bound to the duties of a ſervant; fulfilling the terms of a ſimple contract in England; yet, without any breach of this ſuppoſed contract, or any imputed crime, which might be a means of precluding him from the benefit of this ſuperinduced relation, he was to be exported as ſo much live ſtock, or conſigned like a bale of goods to Jamaica. In fine, he begged that the Court would determine Somerſet's ſervitude in England, as ſpringing from his ſlavery in Virginia, and his ſale to a Jamaica planter, as juſtified by the two former. The learned Serjeant, after picking up his antagoniſt's arguments as he proceeded, chiefly eſtabliſhing his own, on the two following propoſitions: That no foreign municipal laws could be obligatory in this country, that were contradicted by the laws of the land, and "that in caſes where the laws were ſilent, thoſe of foreign countries could not operate, if contrary to the received ideas of natural juſtice, or repugnant to the relations ariſing from moral obligations." He cited a very ſtrong caſe in proof of what he advanced, in which the noble Judge who preſided was counſel. He put another, where he ſuppoſed a child, born before wedlock, who, by the municipal laws of ſome countries, would be deemed legitimate, yet a child thus circumſtanced claiming the effects of a deceaſed parent, under ſuch a title in England, would be to all intents and purpoſes deemed a baſtard, and their deſtination be governed accordingly. The learned Serjeant concluded with remarking, that the firſt ſlave we have any account of was made ſo by treachery, and from that day to this, ſlavery had been effected and ſupported by the ſame means, or by that of brutal force and injuſtice. Here a few humourous replies and rejoinders paſſed between him and the Chief-Juſtice, upon the latter charging him with an anachroniſm, relative to Joſeph and his brethren. Lord Mansfield ſpoke to the following effect.

Here is a return brought on this writ, but without entering into the large field of controverſy in which the arguments on both ſides have been ſo learnedly diſcuſſed and ſo ably maintained, we muſt ſteadfaſtly keep this, as the governing object in view. The prime, nay the only queſtion properly before us is, whether the colony ſlave law be binding here, or if there be any eſtabliſhed uſage or poſitive law in this country that ſufficiently countenances the coerſive here contended for. We are neither inclined nor prepared to decide on the preſent queſtion; nor, when we are fully ſatisfied that we are right, will it require leſs delicacy in pronouncing our judgment; not that I believe the difficulty will ſo much lie in the queſtion itſelf, as in the probable conſequences neceſſarily reſulting from it; and in which, in my poor opinion, it will be inevitably involved. Almoſt inſurmountable embarraſſments aſſail us on either ſide. On one hand we are aſſured, that there are no leſs than 15 000 ſlaves now in England, who will procure their liberty, ſhould the law declare in their favour, and whoſe loſs to the proprietary, eſtimated at a moderate computation, will amount to no leſs a ſum than 700,000l. On the other, ſhould the coercion on the colony ſlave-law be found binding to the extent it has been argued, it muſt imply conſequences altogether foreign to the object of our preſent enquiry. Theſe are the obſtructions that militate againſt an immediate deciſion; for my memory does not furniſh me with an inſtance in which a matter of ſuch difficulty has been more clearly and ſatisfactorily explained. This has ſaved the Court a great deal of trouble, otherwiſe unavoidable; and it gives me great pleaſure to ſee youth, talents, and great induſtry unite in the preſent occaſion. Such conjunctions are rare, and I repeat once more, that the Court has profited by the combination here adverted to. I ſhould be glad to be informed, if this ſuit will be carried on at the expence of the Weſt-India merchants, or only on that of Mr. Stewart.——The nature of villenage, and contracts, have, on the preſent occaſion, been minutely explained, and much dwelt on; but for my own part, I think them clearly out of the preſent queſtion; it is impoſſible that the former can apply, and as for the latter, a tranſient review of the proceedings muſt overthrow every idea of that nature. Here is a man, a ſlave in Virginia, comes over to England, to ſerve his maſter in the capacity of a ſervant, to remain here on that footing, or to return to his former ſituation. Let us ſee then what is the fact, as it appears in the return before us, why this ſlave is ſold to a Jamaica planter, and is forced aboard a ſhip on the river, to proceed to the place of his deſtination. Henceforward, every idea of a contract ceaſes, though the arguments to prove it ſhould, in every other reſpect be valid. To bring about the intended effects, the affair might have been conducted with more dexterity, and addreſs, but that is foreign to my preſent purpoſe. I remember five or ſix caſes ſimilar to this, to have been agitated within my memory, but they were either compromiſed, amicably adjudged, or given up by one or other of the parties: Perhaps the preſent one may end in like manner. It is not improbable but Mr. Stewart may decline inſiſting on a deciſion in the preſent inſtance. I ſhall wait for his reſult, or for ſome other favourable interpoſition. If, on the contrary, the ſolemn determination of the Court is inſiſted on, my brothers, if we ſhould differ, ſhall publicly argue it. Beſides, the queſtion may poſſibly come before the Court of Common Pleas, and then the opinion of all the Judges will neceſſarily be required. There is one great hardſhip that muſt ariſe, ſhould we decide againſt the owner: It is this; a very great lawyer, more than four years ſince, when this queſtion was before agitated, gave a clear and poſitive opinion in favour of the proprietary, on the credit of which they have truſted their property ever ſince into this country.——Then what can we do? we can by no means draw a diſcretionary line; there is no poſſibility of modifying our deciſion, ſo as to mitigate the inconveniences on either hand. We cannot ſay the law is *rigidly* ſo, but ſuch and ſuch conſequences muſt be carefully avoided.—No, the legiſlature may do this: We are circumſcribed: All we can do is to declare the law. *Fiat juſtitia ruat cœlum.* The deciſion, as a matter of law, muſt be governed ſtrictly thereby. It cannot accommodate itſelf to preſent conveniences; it muſt be governed by its own intrinſic tendency. Which ever way the law determines, we muſt follow her.—If Mr. Stewart conſents to emancipate his ſlave, there is an end of the matter; if on the contrary, he ſhall inſiſt on demanding a final judgment, we ſhall not fail to give it faithfully, however irkſome and inconvenient.

MAY 28.

It is ſaid that Mr. Stewart, defendant in the negro cauſe now depending, being warmly ſupported by the Weſt-Indian merchants, is determined to bring this matter to a deciſion, as letting a matter of this importance ſtand in a ſtate of ſuſpence would be productive of almoſt all the conſequences Lord Mansfield ſeems to dread from judgment in favour of the negro.

New Advertiſements.

NEWMAN SWALLOW,

Has for Sale at his Store on the Bay, near the old Vendue-Houſe, for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

OLD Jamaica, Windward-Iſland, and Northward RUM by the Hogſhead, Quarter-Caſk, or ſmaller Quantity.—Old Madera WINE by the Quarter-Caſk or Dozen.—Red Port, Claret, and Frontiniac WINES by the Dozen Bottles.—Arrack, Brandy, Geneva, Cherry Bounce, and White-Wine Vinegar. Beſt London Porter in Caſks, and by the Dozen.—Coffee, Chocolate, fine Green Tea at 55s. the Pound, Bohea Ditto at 25s. the Pound.—Candied Citron, Spirits of Turpentine in Quart Bottles, extraordinary good Orange Juice in any Quantity, bottled Cyder, Stone Jugs and Butter Jars of all Sizes. Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar.—Tamarinds, Sweet-Meats, Muſtard, Glauber Salts, Starch, coarſe and fine Salt, Mens fine and felt Hats, well cured Salt petred Hams, Gammons and Flitches, ditto Northward Hams, ſuperfine Philadelphia Flour in Kegs and half Barrels, Milk and Water Bread, imported in the laſt Veſſels.—Raiſins of the Sun, excellent Weſt-India Cordials in Caſes, &c. &c.

Exceeding good Madera Wine,

Muſcovado Sugar, Jamaica and Weſt-India Rum, to be ſold by

THOMAS EVELEIGH.

THE Subſcriber being deſirous of ſelling his LANDS in *Prince-William's* Pariſh, will diſpoſe of, on reaſonable Terms, the following Tracts, viz.

One TRACT on Whippie's Swamp, containing Six Hundred Acres, about fifteen Miles from a Landing.

One TRACT on Saltketcher River, containing 300 Acres; Two Hundred of which is good Rice Land.

The TRACT whereon he lives, containing Five Hundred and Twelve Acres, joining Lands late Mrs. Wilkins's, now Thomas Bee, Eſqr's. with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and every other Building neceſſary for a well-ſettled Plantation, and has a Reſervoir of Water ſufficient to flow five hundred Acres of Rice Land.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with me, at the above Plantation, where a Perſon will attend to ſhew the Lands to any one inclining to become a Purchaſer.

t. f. WILLIAM DAVIS.

RUN-AWAY from JONATHAN BRYAN in *Georgia*, TWO NEGROES; one a likely young Fellow, Country born, named

CHARLES.

The other an elderly Fellow, named

FRANK,

and known in Charles-Town by the Name of

MACKENZIE's TOM.

Whoever takes them up, and delivers them to the Warden of Work-Houſe in Charles-Town, or to Mr. BRYAN in Georgia, ſhall have TEN POUNDS for each.—They are ſuppoſed to be in Charles-Town.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named MAIDSTONE, about Forty-five Years old, lately purchaſed at the Sale of Mr. JAMES LE BAS Eſtate, at *Monck's Corner*. Whoever delivers him to the Warden of the Work-houſe in *Charles-Town*, ſhall receive a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, with all reaſonable Charges, and the like Reward for Proof of his being harboured by Negroes, and ONE HUNDRED POUNDS if by white Perſons, to be paid on Conviction.

JAMES SINKLER.

RUN AWAY

From the Subſcriber, ſome Time in Auguſt, 1770,

A ſtout, able, young NEGRO WENCH, named LUCY, about 20 Years of Age, Country born; had on when ſhe went away a blue Negro Cloth Gown and Coat, and a Calico Jacket; formerly the Property of *Francis Oldfield*, of Ponpon.—She is ſuppoſed to be harboured by ſome of her Relations at the Borough. Whoever will apprehend, and deliver her to me, or the Warden of the Work-Houſe, ſhall receive a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS; and if harboured by a white Perſon, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, and FIFTY POUNDS if by a Negro, to be paid on Conviction of the Offender. If ſhe returns Home ſhe ſhall be forgiven.

(6 m.) MORDECAI MYERS.

Run away about ten days ago from

the ſubſcriber, a NEGRO MAN, named CYRUS, well known at the Euhaws, where it is ſuppoſed he is harboured, having ſeveral Relations there.—Alſo a NEGRO MAN, named PARIS, a bricklayer by trade, whom I bought at Mr. Coachman's ſale, well known at Ponpon and Gooſe-Creek.—A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for each, on delivery to me; and a further reward of TEN POUNDS, on conviction of their being harboured by a negro; or if by a white perſon, THIRTY POUNDS.

May 5th, 1772. JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

To be SOLD,

On TUESDAY *the* 18*th Day of* AUGUST, *on the Spot (the Sale to begin at* Six *o'Clock in the Afternoon preciſely,*

SIX LOTS of LAND,

THREE of which contain 36 Feet Front to the South on Weſt-ſtreet, and 105 Feet in Depth;—the other three contain 33 Feet Front to the Weſt on Mazyck's Street, and 104 Feet in Depth; are directly oppoſite to the Glebe-Land of ST. PHILIP's Pariſh, and near to a Houſe now building for CHARLES PINCKNEY, Eſquire.

Any reaſonable Number of Years Credit will be given, on approved Security.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Comp.

TAKEN UP in *Aſhley* River, by REES PRICE, on the 28th of July laſt, A Cypreſs CANOW.—The Owner may have her again, on deſcribing her Marks, paying the Charge of advertiſing, and what is allowed by Law for taking up Canows adrift.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Being obliged by his bad State of Health to decline Buſineſs,

Will SELL, by Auction,

At his Houſe up the Path, on Wedneſday *the* 12*th Day of* Auguſt, *inſtant, if a fair Day, if not, on the firſt fair Day thereafter,*

ALL his HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Linen, Plate, Stock in Trade, Plantation Tools, Carts, Ploughs, *&c. &c.*

Likewiſe, EIGHT NEGROES;

Conſiſting of a very handy Houſe-Wench, capable of all Sorts of Work, and her four Children, a Field Negro Man, and two very handy Boys.

Alſo, A Parcel of very fine Milch Cows.

At the ſame Time and Place,

Ten Field Negroes will be SOLD.

The Conditions will be declared at the Sale, by

JOSEPH LEVY.

On TUESDAY,

The 25*th of this Inſtant* (AUGUST)

Will be SOLD, at public Vendue,

at the uſual Place in CHARLES-TOWN,

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY Acres of LAND, ſituate at the Congarees; bounded to the North-weſt by Land held by one Twitty; North-eaſt by Land laid out to David Webb; South-eaſt by Land of Joſeph Curry, and South-weſt by Congaree River:—Late the Property of THOMAS GREEN, and ſold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *late Pro. Mar.*

TWO HUNDRED Acres on a Branch of Santee River, called Beaver-Creek; bounded on all Sides by vacant Land at the Time of the Grant:—187 Acres ſituate lying and being in Craven County, near Robert Paiſley's Plantation; butting and bounding South-weſt on Land already ſurveyed; North-weſt on Land laid out for John-Peter Somerhoof; due Eaſt on vacant Land, and South-eaſt on Mrs. Mary Hill's Land.

THREE HUNDRED Acres in Frederickſburg Townſhip, in Craven County; butting North-eaſtwardly Part on vacant Land, and Part on Alexander Rattery's Land; South-eaſtwardly Part on vacant Land, and Part on William Kelly's Land; on other Sides on vacant Land:—Late the Property of JAMES MCGOWEN, deceaſed, and ſold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *late Pro. Mar.*

THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY Acres, ſituate on the Old Three Runs, in Granville County (ſurveyed the 15th of July 1756, for John Linton); bounded on all Sides by vacant Land at the Time of the Grant, dated May 8th, 1758:—Late the Property of LAZARUS BROWN, and ſold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *late Provoſt-Marſhal.*

On TUESDAY *the* Firſt *of* September *next, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN,

A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Prince William's Pariſh, containing Five Hundred and Twelve Acres, adjoining Lands the Property of Thomas Bee.——On the ſaid Plantation is a good Houſe, and every other convenient Building:—Late the Property of WILLIAM DAVIS, and ſold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *late Pro. Mar.*

On THURSDAY *the* 27*th Inſtant, Will be SOLD, at the Vendue-Houſe in* CHARLES-TOWN,

THREE LOTS of LAND,

In ANSONBOROUGH;

TWO of which front on King-Street, containing One Hundred and Six Feet in Front on ſaid Street, and One Hundred and Fifty Feet in Depth:—On which are two good Tenements, lately finiſhed, of the beſt Materials, conſiſting of ſeven Rooms; five of which have Fire-Places, good Back-Houſe, a large Stable that will hold Twenty Horſes, two Kitchens, two Chair-Houſes, a Well with excellent Water, large Garden, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A LOT adjoining the above, fronting on an Alley of Eighteen Feet, Fifty Feet in Front, and One Hundred and Six Feet in Depth.——One or two Years Credit will be given for the above, on giving approved Security, and paying Intereſt from the Day of Sale.

Any Perſon intending to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, may apply to OATS & RUSSEL, or on the Premiſes, to

ALEXANDER BURN.

For *LONDON*;

(To ſail by the Tenth Inſtant)

THE SHIP

FRIENDSHIP,

JAMES CUMING, *Maſter.*

FOR Freight of Skins, or other Dry Goods, apply to the ſaid Maſter, or MILES BREWTON.

For PHILADELPHIA,

THE BRIGANTINE

FRIENDSHIP,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter.

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